

THE RIO NEWS.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1893.

Owing to the disturbed state of the city and the difficulty experienced in obtaining compositors sufficient for the work, we have been unable to publish this number on its regular day. To include later news than indicated by the title date, we have inserted a later date at the head of this column.

An impartial discussion of the situation in which this capital is now placed, is both difficult and untimely. The whole naval force of the country stationed in this bay, is in open revolt against the army officer who holds the office of President. A part of the city of Niteroiy has been bombarded, the naval stores on that side have been taken and destroyed, the arsenal of war and Fort Santa Cruz have been bombarded, lives have been lost and property destroyed, business is almost wholly suspended, the city is partially blockaded, and no one can say how the struggle is to end. Practically the army and the navy are in open war with each other, each unable to invade the other's territory. The insurgent fleet has no men to land to hold possession of any point in this city; and the President has no naval force to meet the insurgents on water. Both have

supplies to continue the struggle for some time to come, but meanwhile a great part of the burdens and losses must fall upon the non-combatants who are caught between them. Without entering into a discussion of the questions at issue, we may say that this revolt is nothing but the natural outcome of a long series of political and administrative mistakes, and it will never be definitely ended until these causes are removed. This revolt is not only to be deplored, but it is to be censured, and the President is within his legal right to put it down, if he is willing to stand responsible for the costs and consequences. But this does not settle the question of rights and wrongs which lies behind it. In a free and representative government, the people ought to be willing to leave their disputes to the ballot-box. It may not at once give a just decision, but in time truth and justice must prevail. There are wrongs, perhaps, which can not be settled at the ballot-box, just as there are men who are too impatient for so slow a process. Some men must do all their fighting at the outset, and their reasoning afterwards. But for the non-combatants, those who must pay and suffer, it is wise to keep the causes and consequences always in mind. At the bottom of all this trouble is to be found the evil of military rule, the despotism of the sword. Side by side with that habitual disregard of law and legal forms. Out of these have sprung the multitude of abuses of which everybody complains. The business community has far more to complain of than the navy, but it is bearing the burden patiently until public opinion can be educated up to the point where peaceful reforms can be secured. The interference in Rio Grande has been bad and perilous enough, but it is a trifle beside the irresponsible squandering of public funds upon useless objects and the consequent burdens of taxation which they must bear. The industrious poor are carrying heavier burdens to-day than the navy ever dreamed of, and they must continue to carry them until they learn the need of sending honest and intelligent men to represent them in Congress and in the executive places of state and nation. Where this fratricidal struggle is to end, no one can say. There is obstinacy and selfishness enough on both sides to make the struggle a bitter one, and there is ambition enough to make it a long one. One man, we are glad to see, has made the truly patriotic effort of trying to arrange a compromise, and that man is Admiral Saldanha da Gama. We do not know what his proposals are, but surely there must be common ground on which all can stand! Both sides are enough in the wrong to make compromise possible. In our opinion, were both parties to lay down their arms and withdraw wholly from political affairs, as they should do, and entrust the government of the country to experienced civilians, the quarrel would very soon be settled. This is a recourse which not only could be carried out, it is honestly accepted by both parties, but it is one which ought to be adopted. The military men who insist on governing this country may feel assured that the people, the traders, laborers and tax-payers, will be very glad to have them retire.

In view of the incidents which are now engaging our attention in this capital, it is our unpleasant duty, as an American, to criticise the inexplicable neglect of the United States government in the matter of keeping one or more naval vessels in these waters. For many years now this port has been almost wholly abandoned by the naval forces of the United States. Since the theatrical visit of Admiral Walker in 1892, we have had no vessels here except a few brief calls from those on their way to the West Coast, and this at a time when any intelligent and impartial observer could not fail to see the steady drift of events toward civil strife. It is the plain duty of the United States government, in our opinion, to not only cultivate the friendliest relations with this the youngest republic on the continent, but to give practical expression to its sentiments in every way possible. The Brazilians were largely influenced by the success of the United States in their choice of a republican form of government in 1839, and, although we may believe that they made a very serious mistake, they have a right to expect assistance and encouragement from us. It is not necessary that we should defend their mistakes, nor encourage their illusions, but through closer intercourse and by force of example we might

easily help them into better ideas of self-government than they now possess. Instead of doing this, the American naval vessels avoid this port, even in the best of seasons, and leave the interests of their countrymen to all the risks of civil strife and jealous resentment. And now, it is only to the hap-hazard chance of having a naval vessel due at this port, on her way to the West Coast, that we have our flag anywhere within available distance. We are now advised that the *Charleston* has been ordered to stop here, and that the *Detroit* has been sent with all haste to join her, but this does not excuse the neglect of which we complain. It is the duty of the United States to keep a first-class cruiser in these waters, with instructions to spend as much time in this port as its sanitary condition will permit. An old wooden vessel in the River Plate, kept there apparently for the social convenience of a few men, is not enough. We want a ship near us that is able to go to sea, and able to command respect.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

For the second time in the brief career of the Brazilian republic the naval forces have broken out in open revolt against the constituted authorities of the nation. On the morning of the 6th instant the population of this city was surprised to find that Admiral Custodio José de Mello, ex-minister of marine, accompanied by various officers and members of Congress, had obtained possession of every naval vessel in port during the preceding night, and had assumed an attitude of threatening hostility to the government of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, who had been called upon to resign the presidency. In addition to the naval vessels, the insurgents had also secured possession of several merchant steamers engaged in the coasting trade, two of which it was said had been sent south during the night, and of the large supplies of munitions, arms, etc., stored at the Armação naval station in Niteroiy and on Ilha das Cobras. The situation was critical and serious, as it was seen that the insurgents had secured important advantages at the very outset and might use them to the peril of life and property in this city should the government decide to resist.

From the conflicting and frequently inaccurate accounts published, we are able to give the following summary of the principal incidents in the movement. The plans of the revolutionists seem to have been admirably concealed, the government being caught wholly unprepared. The President has evidently expected some such outbreak ever since Custodio de Mello resigned the portfolio of marine at the end of April last, for unusual precautions were taken to watch his movements. Lately, also, the extraordinary vigilance exercised over telegraphic communications and in the policing of this capital indicates that a conspiracy was anticipated, although the authorities were apparently unable to locate it. On the night of the 5th there was not a commanding nor executive officer connected with the naval vessels in port at his post, except the commander of the torpedo-cruiser *Marcilio Dias*. It was a singular coincidence and one that it will be most difficult to explain, but the fact remains that every responsible officer but one was on shore, and that there was not an officer within reach to dispute the purposes of the handful of officers and civilians who took possession of them. It was a fatal neglect of duty, and one which promises to cost Brazil dearly before the end.

According to the accounts published, Admiral Custodio de Mello boarded the *Aquidaban* a little before midnight on the 5th and took possession of the ship, apparently without meeting the slightest resistance. The *Repubblica*, *Trojano*, and *Marcilio Dias* were also captured in the same manner. Early on the morning of the 6th the insurgents landed at the Armação, Niteroiy, and took possession of the naval depot at that place, from which a large quantity of artillery, ammunition, supplies, etc., were removed to the ships. The torpedo boats were also secured, as also the cruiser *Orion*, the gunboat *Morrão*, several merchant steamers and some of the old and

dismantled naval vessels at anchor in the harbor and used as guard boats. These were all assembled at the anchorage between Ilha das Cobras and Villegaignon before daybreak, the guns being inutilized on those which could not be removed. A party was also landed on Ilha das Cobras early in the morning, from which a considerable quantity of war material was removed. The naval battalion quartered on that island joined the movement, spiking all the guns on the fortifications before going on board. The insurgents also took possession of all the *corne secca*, flour and other provisions that could be found afloat, passing receipts for the same in the name of Admiral Custodio de Mello. The coal deposits also fell into their possession.

Before 10 o'clock on the 6th the following naval vessels were in the hands of the insurgents:—*Aquidaban*, *Repubblica*, *Trojano*, *Orion*, *Javary*, *Marrão*, *Marcilio Dias*, *Amazons*, *Madrera*, *São de Setembro*, *Iguatemy*, *Ariguary* and five torpedo boats. The following coasting steamers were also seized and armed: the *Uranis*, *Venus* and *Marte* of the Companhia Frigorifica; and the steam launches *Fulcom* and *Lucy* belonging to the Lloyd Brasileiro. Later in the day the Frigorifica steamer *Jupiter* was seized and towed out to the anchorage and the steamer *Curitiba*, belonging to the Companhia Costeira, was seized just as she entered port with a cargo of jerked beef and other provisions from the south. This gave the insurgents a fleet of 24 ships.

At one o'clock on the morning of the 6th a party of 100 unknown men appeared on the Central railway, near the S. Diogo station, where they captured a freight train and caused some slight damage to the line. They raided the S. Diogo and S. Christovão stations and then disappeared. A short interruption to traffic ensued. The relation between the two movements is not easily understood, as this has been the only sign of an outbreak in the city. It was feared, however, that it was part of a concerted plan, and detachments of soldiers and police were sent to guard the stations. No further trouble in that direction has been experienced.

The news of the occurrences in the harbor reached Vice-President Floriano Peixoto at Itamaraty palace at 1 a. m. The ministers and the executive officers of the naval and war departments were at once summoned. Steps were promptly taken to defend the city against attack, the police were called in and detachments were sent to the water front to impede communication with the ships. All the scattered detachments of regulars in the vicinity of this capital were called in, and the detachment of the 24th infantry in Niteroiy was ordered to proceed to the Santa Cruz fortress by way of the Pico. For a time it was believed that Santa Cruz, which showed a white flag, had joined the insurgents, but the government received assurances during the day that all the forts in the harbor remained loyal to the constituted authorities. In his communication to the commandant of Santa Cruz, Admiral Custodio de Mello stated that he had received assurances that Fort Villegaignon would remain neutral in the conflict, and the course since then pursued seems to indicate that this agreement was really made. The failure to secure the active adhesion of Villegaignon was evidently a great disappointment, for it has deprived the fleet of the services of some hundreds of marines quartered in that fort. The lack of men has seriously crippled the insurrection, as it has been unable to operate on land, or to hold the vantage points first secured, such as the Armação and Ilha das Cobras.

Upon the opening of the two houses of Congress, the president of the Senate communicated the events of the preceding night and proposed a secret session for the discussion of the situation. This was agreed to, and the Senate closed its doors. The question of declaring martial law was then brought up and, after receiving a communication from the President on the subject,

a general authorization for that recourse was voted. In the Chamber a communication from the executive was received, advising the house of the movement and declaring itself strong enough to meet the emergency. In the secret session which followed, the Senate measure was discussed and various objections and amendments were offered, the house finally adjourning without reaching a vote.

In the city there were no signs of disturbance, and at first but little interest was shown in the impending conflict. Opinions were everywhere divided as to the merits of the dispute, the indications being that a very large percentage of the population secretly sympathized with the objects of the insurrection, even though they might not wish to be identified with the methods adopted to secure them. With the average citizen of Rio de Janeiro, personal safety is the first thing to be considered, and a real revolution at home does not therefore command his sympathy and adhesion as fully as it would were the shooting further away.

During the day copies of the following manifestos were distributed, and were published in the newspapers of the 7th:

MANIFESTO OF REAR-ADMIRAL CUSTODIO DE MELLO.

Fellow-Citizens:

The revolutionary movement of November 23rd had no object but the restoration of the constitutional régime and the action of the constituted authorities, which, to the amazement of the whole nation and especially of all who were responsible for the establishment of republican government, had been annihilated by the coup d'état of November 3rd.

The sole purpose of the dictatorship of November 3rd was in fact to establish administrative irresponsibility in the financial questions of the republic, appealing on one hand to unfavorable ambition and illegitimate interests, and deluding on the other the national character and exposing it to derision and contempt by spreading the belief that the people, unable to establish and maintain free institutions, had submissively and without protest bowed to the yoke of an autocracy that represented their humiliation and their shame.

You know the part which, through the force of circumstances, it was my lot to take in that memorable period of revolutionary action against arbitrary power. I served the interests of the people on November 23rd, occupying the post, which, designated by my honor as a soldier and by my comprehension of the duties of a citizen, my country had a right to demand that I should occupy.

And if after that day to my humble home there came a small share of public authority, this was not due to the suggestions of vanity, but to the political responsibility resulting from the vicissitudes of the revolution which had created a new state of affairs.

In the government, while I formed a part thereof, I sought frankly to maintain my patriotic aspirations, contending with logical and unflinching straightforwardness for the supremacy of the constitution and submission to the law.

While I was minister not a single day passed over my head that did not find me engaged with unceasing vigilance in the defence of popular rights and liberties against the encroaching and usurping action of an administration, which concentrating in its grasp all the political functions of the nation, every manifestation of popular sovereignty, tended, by means of usurpation after usurpation, outrage after outrage, to scale all the ramparts of political power and to annul all constitutional privileges.

Against the constitution and against the very integrity of the nation itself, the head of the executive has arbitrarily mobilized the national army, placed it on a war footing and over the unfortunate states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

And against whom? Against foreigners and alien enemies? No! The President of the republic has armed Brazilians against Brazilians; he has raised legions of so-called patriots, spreading mourning, want and desolation in every nook and corner of the republic with the sole object of gratifying his personal caprices and of strengthening and perpetuating by terror the supremacy of his tyrannical dictatorship.

Promising to be the sentinel of the Treasury, the head of the executive has perjured himself and deceived the nation, opening with sacrilegious hands the coffers of the public exchequer to a policy of bribery and corruption and thus abusing the authority which in an evil hour the revolution of November 23rd had placed in his hands.

Bankruptcy is knocking at our doors, followed by a long train of horrible misfortunes and disasters.

Fellow-citizens! The republican administration, in its aberrations, has descended to all kinds of crimes.

Mutilated and constantly violated, the constitution is no longer in a state to be recognised as the supreme law of public liberties and the safeguard of the citizens; arbitrary power everywhere rules supreme.

In this wretched situation of my country I can no longer remain inactive. The men by whose action political events are determined can not avoid concentrating in themselves the tendencies and aspirations of the people. The nation longs to be free from a government that humiliates it; the time has arrived for regaining the rights and liberties that have been repressed and trodden under foot.

In the life of nations as in that of individuals there are moments of decisive action.

To struggle that our country may not be debased and humiliated; to contend for the principles of liberty which human honor consecrates as the first

attribute of our spirit and our nature; to transmit unstained to our children the name and honor of our ancestors who established the free government in Brazil—this is our present situation.

Events have so ordained. An officer of the navy, a Brazilian and a citizen of a free country, I once more take the field of revolutionary action to give battle to the demerits of the constitution and to restore the sway of law, of order and of peace.

No longing for power, no desire for office, no selfish aspiration to exercise control by means of violence, lead me into this revolution. That the Brazilian nation may display its ability to maintain its sovereignty under republican government, this is my desideratum, the supreme cogitation of my mind and my purpose.

Long live the Brazilian nation!

Long live the republic!

Long live the constitution!

Federal Capital, September 6th, 1893.

CUSTODIO JOSE DE MELLO.

Accompanying the foregoing manifesto was another signed by the civilians who had joined the movement, which is as follows:

To the Nation.

In view of the openly dictatorial attitude assumed by the Vice-President of the republic, who, placed in office in the name of the restoration of the republican constitution of February 24th, has unscrupulously trodden it under foot, insolently annulling the autonomy of the states, federative principles and even the political honesty of republican forms by restoring the bill which rendered him ineligible for a second term of office, dividing the nation into conquerors and conquered, arbitrarily squandering the public money, capriciously prolonging the war which drenches in blood the soil of Rio Grande, in spite of the desire for peace universally expressed by the nation, we, the representatives of national sovereignty, members of the parliamentary opposition, believing that we interpret the sentiments of our colleagues, could only adopt one course that is worthy of the republic which we represent, and that is resistance to oppression, which is a sacred right of a free people when all legal and constitutional resources have been exhausted.

We consequently do not hesitate to contribute with our efforts towards securing those who accompany the brave Admiral Custodio José de Mello and seek to resume the sway of peace under the constitution and laws and to preserve the sacred principles of republicanism, which are essential elements of our progress.

We therefore submit our conduct to the judgment of all patriotic Brazilians, of all who love our common country, hoping for their approval and their applause.

Long live the Brazilian nation!

Long live the federal republic!

On board the *Aquidaban*, at 1 o'clock a.m., September 6th, 1893.

Dr. JOSE JOAQUIM SEABRA, Deputy for the state of Bahia.

FRANCISCO DE MATTOS, Deputy for Bahia.

AUGUSTO VINHAES.

ALFREDO ERNESTO JACQUES OTRIQUE, Deputy for the Federal Capital.

ANFRISO FALCHO, Deputy for Piahy.

During the night of the 6th there was but little movement in the bay, the insurgents being busy in repairing and putting the machinery of the *Aquidaban* in order. By special permission three or four ferry-boats were permitted to cross the bay during the day and evening of the 6th, on condition of their coming alongside the *Aquidaban* for inspection. On the 7th this small favor was suspended and all communication between the two cities was closed, to the great inconvenience of many residents who happened to be caught on the wrong side of the water. A few small boats have been permitted to pass since then, however, the naval officers not infrequently apologising for the inconveniences caused. The recklessness of the land forces in firing on these small boats, even when under foreign flags, has made this very risky, and but few attempts are now made to cross.

On the morning of the 7th a detachment of the 7th infantry stationed at the Caes Pharoix landing stage fired upon a launch of the Italian cruiser *Bauzan*, which was bringing the Italian consul ashore. Several volleys were fired, causing the death of one sailor, named Joachim Micele, and injuries to several others. The Italian minister, consul and captain of the *Bauzan* went at once to Itamaraty to demand satisfaction from the President, who promised to punish the guilty parties, to bury the victim with military honors, and to pay 100,000\$ indemnity. The burial was effected on the 8th, detachments being landed from the British, French and Italian cruisers to accompany the remains to the cemetery. The indemnity was also paid on the same day.

During the day several trifling encounters occurred between the smaller vessels, armed with machine guns, and

the land forces. A landing was effected at the marine arsenal in the morning in search of a piece of machinery belonging to the *Aquidaban*, after which a stronger guard was stationed at the S. Bento monastery, just above the arsenal, to prevent a recurrence of the incident. In the afternoon the launch *Lucy* fired upon a land force in the Saude, killing a poor Portuguese woman who was at work in her own house near by. Other attacks of trifling magnitude were made at various points along the shore, but without success.

On the 7th new additions were made to the insurgent fleet by the removal of the unfinished cruiser *Amirante Tamandaré* to the anchorage, the capture of the yacht *Quinze de Novembro* formerly the imperial yacht, and of the following merchant steamers, belonging principally to the Lloyd Brasileiro company: *Atagoas*, *Victoria*, *Mathilde*, *Metéoro* and *Maranhão*, and the launch *Guanabara*.

In Niteroey there have been repeated engagements since the 7th, not only at the Armação, which was occupied by a police force after the withdrawal of the naval force, but between the smaller vessels and various detachments of police and national guards. No definite information has transpired as to these engagements, but it is currently reported that the land forces have suffered severely. On the 8th an infantry battalion and some pieces of artillery were shipped over the Central railway to Porto Novo da Cunha, where they were to be transported over the Leopoldina railway, *via* Nova Friburgo, to Niteroey. It is supposed that these reinforcements arrived at their destination on the 10th, and that the active firing over there which began on the 11th, was due to their presence. Monday night and Tuesday the firing was almost incessant, and it was currently believed that both Niteroey and Sant Anna had been captured. The government apparently preferred to keep the people, of this city wholly in the dark as to the progress of events outside. It is a mistaken policy, to say the least, for rumor is always a far more dangerous influence than the plain truth. If the government can not trust the people they can hardly be blamed for making payment in the same coin.

On the 8th there were no occurrences of special importance beyond the struggle for possession of the Armação deposits in Niteroey. The land forces maintained close guard along the water front, where occasional shots were exchanged. A few casualties occurred, according to current reports, but the newspapers, apparently fearing the repressive action of the government by virtue of martial law, stopped publishing these occurrences. The subservience of the press in matters not actually relating to the security of the government, is worthy of note, for it gives but little promise for the civic independence of the Brazilian people in the future. The Chamber of Deputies, under the threat that the government members would resign, to-day passed the bill authorizing the President to declare martial law for a period of ten days in this city and in Niteroey. Up to this time attempts had been made to arouse popular demonstrations in favor of the government, but with indifferent success. On the 6th the director-general of the postoffice attempted to enlist the employés of that department for the active defense of the government, but their services were very properly declined at the war arsenal. The service at the postoffice, however, remained disorganized and uncertain, and on the 8th the director announced that but one distribution per day would be made, and that the office would be closed at 5 p.m. The internal service seems to have been almost wholly abandoned.

On the 9th the tension under which the population of this capital had been held, began to show signs of breaking up. There was more excitement apparent, and more anxiety was displayed as to the possible outcome of the struggle. All sorts of rumors were afloat, and business houses remained partially closed. About midday a shot fired near

the naval arsenal started a wild panic through the streets which rapidly spread out into the suburbs, showing a nervousness which promised much trouble were a real attack to be made upon the city. Some of the irregular bodies of armed men have also displayed a disposition "to take to cover," which does not promise well for an emergency. There was little of importance occurring during the day, however.

The 10th showed a little more activity on the bay in the afternoon, renewed efforts being made to secure possession of Niteroey. The insurgents, however, were too weak in men to secure a foothold, and contented themselves with an occasional attack on the Armação with machine guns. The decree declaring Rio de Janeiro and Niteroey under martial law for ten days was promulgated on this date, the government announcing at the same time that it would maintain the liberty of movement and respect the mails. Notices were served on some of the newspapers, however, to the effect that the publication of certain items of information is prohibited. Steps were also taken to prevent the carrying of newspapers on board the vessels in port, the object being apparently to prevent their falling into the hands of the insurgents. Owing to attempts to land in the Saude, at the Passeio Publico, and at other points, some say for the purpose of obtaining rum and tobacco, greater vigilance was maintained all along the water front. From the Passeio Publico to the Praia do Flamengo the street lamps were extinguished, and the electric bonds were required to put out their lights and run slowly. Some scenes of disorder occurred among the national guards, who apparently expended too large a part of their ration money in liquid refreshments. Without doubt the greatest danger to the population of this city is to be looked for from this source and from the disorderly elements of the population waiting for an opportunity to give full vent to their vicious impulses.

On Monday and Tuesday the attention of the insurgents was centered almost exclusively upon the reduction of Niteroey. The bombardment was directed against the Armação and neighborhood, where the forces of the government had been centered. According to the reports of persons who have been across the bay, the destruction has been serious, but we can learn nothing definite. Reports have placed the number of killed as high as 300, but no certain information can be given on this point. We learn from other sources that several of the insurgent vessels visited the town of Sant Anna de Maruyh, the terminal station of the Cantagallo railway, on Monday and gave it a baptism of fire also. It is not known whether the railway was destroyed, but the object evidently was that of destroying the one line by which reinforcements could be sent into Niteroey. The bombardment of Niteroey was suspended Tuesday afternoon, the place being apparently unable to resist longer. From what we can learn no attacks were made on the sections known as S. Domingos and Icaraí.

Tuesday evening it was known that notice had been given to move all merchant vessels, etc., from the anchorage above Ilha das Cobras and off the Saude district, as the place was to be bombarded the next day. Through this intimation many vessels were moved further up the bay, and others were to be moved early the next morning. No official notice, however, was given by the government in this respect so far as we can learn; it was hoped this terribly destructive recourse would not be resorted to. It would be an incalculable misfortune to this city, destructive to both life and property beyond all measure, were such a calamity to happen.

As we came into the city Wednesday morning it was evident that something unusual was about to happen. The foreign war vessels which had been lying at the man-of-war anchorage, just above Fort Villegaignon, had all been moved farther up the bay, all the merchant vessels near Ilha das Cobras had disap-

peared, and the insurgent fleet was already in position before the city. The *Trojano* was lying a pistol shot only from the Caes Pharoux, the *Aquidaban* further off near Ilha Fiscal, the *Republica* close in under the guns of Villegaignon and the monitor *Jacovy* in front of the arsenal. The torpedo cruisers were moving about actively, and all had a business air about them that betokened trouble. The *Paiz* had hysterically announced that Mello could not go to the extreme of bombarding a defenceless city, and that the foreign naval vessels here would not permit him to do so, but it was apparent that both suppositions were to end in disappointment. The insurgents were clearly becoming impatient and desperate. They could not yield without incurring the severest punishment, they could not leave port without losing some of their vessels under the heavy guns of Santa Cruz, and they could not remain indefinitely in their present position. All the foreign naval vessels could ask was the customary notice of intention to bombard; further intervention would have been an unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of a nation presumably able to take care of itself.

For some hours the situation was one of doubt and anxious expectancy. Crowds of people lined the shores staring at the vessels and wondering what was to happen. No effort was made by the authorities to drive them away. A spectator says that an officer on the *Trojano* called to the people to go away, but they failed to comprehend. Suddenly, about 10 o'clock, the firing began on the part of the fleet, although the guns of Santa Cruz had been at work some time before. And then the stampede began! Men, women and children, carts and carriages, people with bundles, boxes and parcels of every size and description, began pouring through the streets in search of some place of safety. It was a pitiful sight, for the neighborhood of the La. go do Paço and arsenal of war is largely inhabited by poor people, who are without means and had no place to go to for shelter. Fortunately, the fleet did not fire upon the city, its guns being directed at the war arsenal on the point of land under Casile hill. A small battery on that hill opened fire on the fleet and this drew a few shots, some of which went beyond into the city. One of these shots killed a poor washer-woman on Castle hill, as she was at work at her own door, and her body was left there for the rest of the day, an object for vulgar curiosity. From the disposition of his ships it is evident that Admiral Mello tried to avoid firing into the city, although the *Paiz* declares this morning that he fired upon the Misericordia hospital and other public buildings. To any impartial observer it was clear that he tried to avoid this. Unpardonable as his attack may be, it is worse than folly to charge him with so cowardly and savage an act as that of firing upon a hospital crowded with over one thousand patients.

The first attack lasted about an hour, and was then followed up during the day only at intervals. Then the *Jacovy* and *Aquidaban* drew out into the bay, at the lower anchorage, to engage the batteries of Santa Cruz. Early in the day the *Republica* succeeded in dropping one or two shots inside the fort, and later on the two ironclads dropped four more inside the walls. The guns from Santa Cruz threw some shot nearly to Ilhas das Cobras, and some dropped very near the *Aquidaban*, but not one of the insurgent vessels seems to have been struck. We have no means of knowing what losses may have been sustained from the small arms on shore, nor is the public informed what damages and losses were sustained in the war arsenal, which was defended by young civilians, instead of troops of the line. It is to be noted that the water front has been left to the care of militia organizations almost exclusively, the President reserving the regulars for what he may consider decisive operations.

At nightfall the bombardment of Santa Cruz came to an end and the insurgents

withdrew to the upper anchorage. This morning there was not a hostile vessel near the city, but it is stated that firing will reopen later on. A few guns have been fired on the other side. One singular fact remains to be noted—the extraordinary silence of Villegaignon! During the attack on the war arsenal some of the insurgent vessels were within a short pistol shot of that fort, but its guns were silent and its garrison did nothing but look on. Neutrality may be a fine thing sometimes, but there are times when it savors strongly of cowardice. On a day like that of Wednesday there can be no such thing as neutrality. Either the garrison of Villegaignon is for the government, or against it. If for the government, nothing but abject cowardice can excuse its remaining silent while this bombardment was in progress; if against it, then a timely declaration to that effect might have helped to a pacific solution and averted the calamity which has fallen upon us.

It is needless to add that all business has been completely suspended. There has been no disorder in the city, although the police has been withdrawn and artificial courage, of a liquid nature, has been much in demand. The British consul sent out a timely warning yesterday morning to all British houses in regard to the threatened bombardment advising them to close their doors. Foreign flags were out in every direction, and the foreign ministers' and consuls were at their posts. The foreign naval vessels in port are the French cruiser *Arctuse*, the Italian cruisers *Borzone* and *Dogali*, the British cruiser *Sturias* and gunboats *Boagle* and *Rover*, and the Portuguese corvette *Mindello*. Admiral Sibron of the *Arctuse* is the ranking officer. Two German cruisers are hourly expected from the south, one being apparently outside the bar yesterday during the bombardment, and the United States cruiser *Charleston* is also momentarily expected, being overdue since Saturday last. The United States cruiser *Detroit* has also been ordered to this port with all speed. The suppression of all telegraphic news has caused some inconvenience to business men and newspaper correspondents, but it is certain that the gravity of the situation is known abroad through the diplomatic dispatches which have been sent home.

As we go to press, it is said that the foreign ministers have offered their friendly services, and that the fleet is awaiting the result.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST MESSAGE.

The inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States took place at New York on April 30th, 1789. Up to that moment the American colonies had been separately governed, the revolutionary Congress exercising no control over their local affairs and but little more than advisory powers over their common interests. The termination of the war and the better union of the colonies as states in the new nation, introduced an entirely new order of things, and it is interesting therefore to note the devout and unselfish spirit with which the young nation's first executive entered upon the responsible duties of the office. There is a lesson in it which deserves the thoughtful study of the men who are making such a failure of republican institutions here in Brazil. As the first part of the message is a personal acknowledgment of the honor conferred, we shall omit it in this reproduction, which is copied from the *New York Daily Gazette*, of May 1st, 1789.

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may attend the United States, a government instituted by the people for their essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential

agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me I trust in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President to see that he shall judge necessary and expedient. The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject farther than to refer to the Great Constitutional Charter under which you are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them.

In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices or attachments—no separate views nor party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as resting on the honest and firm station of the equipment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far exercise of the occasional power delegated by the Fifth article of the constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking premature recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good; for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefit of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnable fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. I concern myself, and will speak as briefly as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have not since departed. And being still under the obligation to myself, I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the which I am placed, may, during my continuation in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the Benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication that since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalelled unanimity on a form of government which secures the rights of their Union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend."

G. WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH RESTRICTIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* telegraphs as follows under date of August 4th:— "The Brazilian government has determined that no cipher messages will be received by telegraph at the port of Santos on account of the revolutionary troubles in that vicinity. This information came to the state department today from Mr. Conger, the United States minister to Brazil, who is now at Petropolis. On account of the heavy cable tolls to Brazil, American shippers are obliged to resort to a cable

in sending their commissions to their Brazilian agents. Only a few days ago the general embargo on cable cables was raised, much to the betterment of trade. The renewal of the embargo at Santos will be injurious to coffee interests, as Santos is one of the largest coffee shipping ports." (On August 12th the same journal adds:— "There has been no improvement in the cable situation between the United States and Santos, Brazil. Messages for that port are refused and the cable companies refuse to run risks."

A STATEMENT is going the rounds of the press that the "loyalty" of the Brazilian navy is "suspected." That the Brazilian navy, as a whole, is monarchist in its views is so well known as to be notorious. The knowledge of it has been a thorn in the side of the Brazilian government ever since the *coup d'etat* which overthrew the empire, and sent the Emperor Don Pedro to end his days in Europe. To place the fact in a mystical garb, as something which is "suspected," is, therefore, about equal to asserting that Mr. Gladstone is suspected of being in favor of home rule for Ireland.—*Financial News*, London, August 12th.

CRICKET.—RIO vs. SANTOS.

Had it not been for the very enterprising spirit of the Santos men this match would have been postponed. As it was the revolution kept the team on board the *Patrona* until late in the afternoon of the 7th inst., so that the match could not commence until the 8th and was continued on the 10th inst. The Santos team was short of Messrs. Keith and Richards, who were replaced by Messrs. Ross and Haynes, whilst Rio was without four of the advertised team, two of the places being filled by Messrs. Davis and Shaw at the last moment.

Mr. Cross won the toss and elected to send in the Rio team to bat, shortly before 12 o'clock, Messrs. Crompton and Wheatley facing the bowling of Messrs. Wilmot and Gepp. Wilmot was soon caught and the game Mr. Wheatley was smartly caught and bowled by Mr. Wilmot. Mr. Brain came in and steady play ensued until Mr. Crompton was splendidly caught and bowled by Mr. Tross. Mr. Needham then joined Mr. Brain, but succumbed to a catch by Mr. Haynes off Mr. Fussell's bowling. Mr. Webb took the last batsman's place and after which runs began to come open, and the Santos bowling had to be frequently changed. Mr. Webb's all round play was very good and Mr. Brain continued to play a very patient game, his cutting being especially good. Mr. Webb was at last bowled by Mr. Wilmot for a well played 26 with the score at 91, the last wicket having fallen 63 runs. Mr. Nicholson was then sent in, and the latter unfortunately running himself out in the first over for a very creditable 34. Mr. E. S. Youle partnered Mr. Nicholson, and these two brought the score to 132 before the latter was well caught by Mr. Haynes off Mr. Gepp's bowling. Mr. F. S. Youle was successively stumped by Mr. Cross and the last three wickets realized 19 runs. Mr. E. S. Youle being not out for a well hit 16. The innings closed at 2.30 p.m. for 149.

In view of the fact that the Santos men were playing under very different conditions to what they are accustomed, their fielding was deserving of all praise.

The Santos innings commenced at 3 p.m., Messrs. Young and Robson facing the bowling of Messrs. Youle and Wheatley. In the latter's second over he bowled Mr. Robson, and in the third over Mr. Tross also succumbed to a " Yorker" from the same bowler. Mr. Young was caught by Mr. Needham at mid off by Mr. Youle, after being badly missed by Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Mr. Fussell was bowled off his pads and Messrs. Gepp and Wilmot dismissed with two successive balls by Mr. Wheatley. Mr. Cross then came in and made a plucky attempt to avert the fallow on being well supported by Messrs. Barton and Haynes. The innings closed for 61, Mr. Cross being not out for an invaluable 21. The Santos team being 88 runs to the good, were obliged to follow on, and lost two wickets for 23 runs before stumps were drawn for the day.

Play was resumed on the 10th inst. at 11.30 and slow cricket was the order of the day, Messrs. Tross and Young, the not outs of the previous day's play, offering a good resistance to the straight bowling of Messrs. Youle and Wheatley. Mr. Young was at length caught by Mr. Brain off Mr. Youle at extra mid off and Mr. Wilmot, who took the last batsman's place, was caught by Mr. Davis off Mr. Wheatley at long off. With Mr. Gepp's advent play became more brisk and a double change was tried, Messrs. Nicholson and Webb being the batsmen who were sent in by Mr. Gepp run himself out with the score at 52 for a very nicely played 18. Two overs later Mr. Tross was bowled by Mr. Nicholson after having patiently played the bowling for over one hour for 9 runs. Messrs. Cross and Fussell were also bowled by Mr. Nicholson who had the remarkable bowling average for the match of 4 wickets for 7 runs. The innings closed for 63, the wickets resting in a win for Rio by an innings and 25 runs.

Messrs. Rule (of São Paulo) and Mande were the umpires and Messrs. Bann and Wright officiated as scorers.

During the second day's luncheon, Mr. Cross in proposing the health of the president and captain of the home team expressed a hope that Rio would yet see their way to reclear their promise to play a match in Santos.

The following are the scores made:

Rio.	
A. N. Crompton, c. and b. Tross.....	8
H. L. Wheatley (Capt.), c. and b. Wilmot.....	21
E. M. Brain, run out by Messrs. Tross and Haynes.....	34
F. D. Needham, c. Tross, b. Fussell.....	9
F. Webb, b. Wilmot.....	26
T. Needson, c. Haynes, b. Gepp.....	17
F. W. Davis, c. Young, b. Fussell.....	7
E. S. Youle, not out.....	19
F. S. Youle, st. Cross, b. Tross.....	4
H. G. Eschl, c. and b. Wheatley.....	5
J. W. Shaw, c. Young, b. Tweedie.....	1
Extras.....	25
Total.....	149

SANTOS.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
C. W. Young, c. Needham, b. Youle..... 11	C. W. Young, c. Needham, b. Youle..... 11
T. Robson, b. Wheatley..... 1	T. Robson, b. Wheatley..... 1
H. Truss, b. Wheatley..... 1	H. Truss, b. Wheatley..... 1
J. W. H. Fussell, b..... 1	J. W. H. Fussell, b..... 1
Wheatley, b..... 1	Wheatley, b..... 1
F. H. Gripp, b. Wheatley..... 1	F. H. Gripp, b. Wheatley..... 1
J. A. Cross, (Capt.), not out..... 21	J. A. Cross, (Capt.), not out..... 21
O. H. Wilmot, b. Wheatley..... 1	O. H. Wilmot, b. Wheatley..... 1
A. J. Tweelie, run out..... 1	A. J. Tweelie, run out..... 1
A. Haynes, c. F. Youle..... 6	A. Haynes, c. F. Youle..... 6
H. Truss, b. Wheatley..... 1	H. Truss, b. Wheatley..... 1
H. Born, c. F. Youle..... 1	H. Born, c. F. Youle..... 1
Wheatley, b..... 1	Wheatley, b..... 1
H. Barton, b. Wheatley..... 1	H. Barton, b. Wheatley..... 1
Extras..... 12	Extras..... 12
Total..... 44	Total..... 43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Santos.

bowler	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
E. S. Youle	55	21
H. Wheatley	4	23
F. Welch	15	1
T. Nicholson	2	0

Rio.

O. Wilmot	80	6	30	2	4
F. H. Gripp	40	0	24	1	0
H. Truss	85	2	33	3	0
H. Fussell	45	1	30	2	0
A. Haynes	15	1	2	0	0
A. Tweelie	8	0	5	1	0

RIVER PLATINUMS.

Another instalment, consisting of 625 cases of Mauser rifles arrived at Montevideo on August 26th, in the *Campinas*, from Hamburg.

The British steamer *Gorda* on weighing anchor for Santos on Saturday week ran into the Brazilian transport *Tivadentes* causing some slight damage to her bows. Fortunately the prompt measures taken by both vessels prevented a more serious accident. — *Uruguay-News*, Montevideo, August 27.

The liquidators of the English Bank of the River Plate, at Montevideo, began paying its creditors on the 1st inst. The payments are 55 per cent. in gold, 30 per cent. in share certificates of the Montevideo Assets Co., Ltd., and 15 per cent. in certificates of promissory notes issued by the New English Bank of the River Plate.

Two of the four murderers, who celebrated their release from prison during the revolution in Rosario by assassinating a French colonist at Carcaraña, province of Santa Fé, have been lynched by the enraged colonists of that town, one of them on the 21th and the other on the 26th ult. Both were notorious assassins, and the people did well to terminate their criminal careers.

The health authorities here have been considering the case of the infected vessel *Carlo K.*, and have resolved on the same course as the Argentines should she present herself. The gunboat *General Suarez* has accordingly gone to the outer roads to watch for her approach. It would seem, however, that she has not yet left the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, as a recent telegram thence states that there have been 8 more deaths from cholera on board of her. — *Montevideo Times*, Sept. 1.

A case of wholesale lynching has taken place at Sastre, a town on the Yerbas branch of the Central Argentine railway, no fewer than four brigands of the worst type being shot by the long-suffering colonists. There are still a good many of these brigands knocking about the districts bordering on the province of Cordoba, but the adoption of the powder and lead cure will soon reduce their numbers. — Rosario correspondence *Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, August 25.

The present uncivilized state of Rio Grande is eminently discreditible to the Brazilian government. It should either acknowledge the revolution and enquire into the causes of it, or else put it down; but it should not have the richest state of the republic to lie a prey to the excesses and ravages of armed men, in which, if all accounts are true, its own troops are the worst offenders. Its troops are to maintain order and repress sedition, not to persecute and oppress the inhabitants and be themselves an incentive to disorder. — *Montevideo Times*.

We are glad to note from our Buenos Aires contemporaries that the colonists in Santa Fé have lynched another murderer, this being the third or fourth case of lynching this year. There is hope in this, and there will be still more hope when the lynching is extended to one or two of the authorities whose abominable administration encourages and protects crime. When the residents thus begin to insist upon that execution of the laws and the protection of life and property which the authorities fail to give, there are glimmers of the regeneration of the country. — *Montevideo Times*, August 29.

With regard to the infected vessel *Carlo K.*, the Argentine authorities have determined not to allow it to enter, but will supply food, medicine, disinfectants, doctors and sanitary guards, and will mount guard over her in the outer roads until she is clean. This is a more humane proceeding than that of the Brazilians. For the moment nothing is known of the whereabouts of the *Carlo K.*, nor is it certain she will come to the excess. She had 800 passengers on board, immigrants. The crew has caused great sensation in Genoa, whence she sailed. — *Montevideo Times*, August 31.

The other day when a police officer was inspecting the "vigilantes" before they went on duty, he discovered that the majority were wearing civilian clothes underneath their uniforms. Our noble "poliblic" evidently remember the year 1893, when they were made targets of bullet holes in Buenos Aires, and having no desire to be shot down like pheasants at a *batte* they provided themselves with the means of effecting a rapid change in their personal appearance, had the revolution, which which was momentarily expected at the fall of the Del Valle cabinet, broken out. — *Revista*, Buenos Aires.

There are fresh details respecting the invasion of the Brazilian forces in the Oriental state. The Brazilians in attacking the house of Senor Richeiro took away his son aged twelve years, and twelve individuals besides one of whom had his throat cut, and another was seriously wounded. The Oriental authorities afterwards found five persons with their throats barbariously cut, who were known to belong to the *Cherera* *cheros*. The Brazilian troops attempted to make a fresh invasion, but the *ins*, but some soldiers under the command of Colonel Galarga, routed them without much difficulty, having only fired one discharge. Three Brazilians were taken prisoners. The families are terrorized. — *Times*, Buenos Aires, August 31.

There was rather serious news from the frontier yesterday. The aggressions on Uruguayan territory of the bands of brigands who call themselves Castilista troops continue, and on Wednesday they killed a Uruguayan cavalry lieutenant named Carlos, who was on guard, his assistant and another man, dragging the bodies over the borderline. This has caused great irritation in Rivera and other frontier towns, where both native and foreign residents have asked the authorities to furnish them with arms. The news has also caused considerable indignation in Montevideo. It seems to us that the Brazilian government wants to put down its own troops even more than it does the revolutionists, for they cause the more trouble. — *Montevideo Times*, Sept. 1.

On the 26th ult. the Argentine minister of interior addressed a note to the chief of police of Buenos Aires in regard to the enforcement of martial law, in which each the following instructions in reference to newspapers:—"You will therefore be good enough to summon to your office the editors of all the political periodicals published in this city in order to notify to them that they are prohibited from publishing news of a political character without the consent of the minister of the interior; from publishing news of a military character without the consent of the minister of war; from discussing official acts except in a temperate manner, and from attributing to them motives or intentions contrary to the public service; from expressing any opinion on the government measures arising from the state of siege; from transcribing or referring to anything published in contravention of the prohibitions aforesaid."

At 1.30 this morning our editor was summoned to meet the chief of police at his palatial residence in Calle Moreno. The moon was bright and the air delicious, and as we walked up the spacious marble staircase we counted our beads to know what special political sins we had been guilty of. The chief of police, however, quickly quieted our alarm and after a few minutes agreeable chat, pulled forth an ugly-looking document, placed by a long preamble, stating in general the duties of good citizens, graced with a tail like a kite, of five prohibitive clauses; all of which he proceeded to read in an exceedingly solemn tone. The half-telegraph—all commencing with—"Thou shalt not." Thou shalt not write evil of the President or his ministers, nor criticize the acts of government, nor the movements of troops, nor whether the state of siege is beneficial, or not, etc. On the conclusion of which the unlucky editor had to affix his name to the document and to utter a form of oath, to show that he was determined to conform to the government requirements, so with many bows and a shake of the hands, the editor left the august presence at 2 o'clock this morning. — *Times*, Buenos Aires, August 27.

The Brazilian government has not even yet terminated its policy of interference with South American business. Only a day or two ago a message dispatched by a London house to its correspondent in Buenos Ayres was blocked in Brazil, because, forsooth, it was in cipher, and might possibly be a reasonable communication relating to the irrepresible insurgents in Rio Grande. How long will it be before the Brazilian government learns that telegraphic communication is an element of the greatest importance in the commercial relations of England and South America which cannot be arbitrarily interrupted without causing serious loss and inconvenience? — *Financial News*, August 22.

The fact that "a great part of the vast province of São Paulo (Brazil) is, both as regards agricultural development and rural population, in much the same condition as when the first Portuguese explorers landed in 1550, and is likely to remain so," is alleged by the British consul at Santos to be due to the refusal of the Brazilian government to encourage any attempt to turn these vast tracts of land to account. With something of the pique which actuated their Portuguese cousins in their unfavorable reception of the idea that some of Portugal's colonies should be sold to pay her debts, the Brazilians think it would be "derogatory and undignified" to sell the land. But why not lease it, or do something to encourage settlement and consequent development? São is surely not a *tabula rasa* in the matter. A good land and a large, like this portion of São Paulo, need not go begging nowadays. — *Financial News*, August 16.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 4. — *Senate*. — On motion of Senator Manuel Victoria it was decided to postpone the vote on the budget of the department of justice and interior. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill granting amnesty to the Santa Catarina revolutionists. The bill granting amnesty to the Maranhão revolutionists was voted in 2nd discussion. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Deputy Couto Cartazo opposed the bill making deficiency appropriations to the amount of 38,610,232,022. The government should be taught, he said, that it cannot spend money that had not been voted by Congress. Deputy Retaliba moved to ask for a copy of the correspondence between the government and Capt. Lorena, who had refused to serve on a court-martial on account of not considering in force the penal code of the navy.

SEPTEMBER 5. — *Senate*. — Part of the currency bill was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. The bill granting amnesty to the Maranhão revolutionists was voted in 3rd discussion and that granting amnesty to the revolutionists of Goyaz in 2nd discussion. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — In this house there was no quorum.

SEPTEMBER 6. — *Senate*. — The Senate went into secret session and appointed a committee of three to confer with the President of the republic in regard to the declaration of martial law. On its return the committee declared that the President had suggested that Congress should not declare martial law, but simply authorize him to do so in case he should deem it necessary. A bill to this effect was framed by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, hurried through the three discussions and sent to the Chamber of Deputies. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — The Chamber of Deputies went into secret session and there was read a message from the President of the republic informing it of the revolutionary movement of the navy. The majority of the committee on legislation reported in favor of the bill from the Senate for declaring martial law. A minority report signed by the three deputies opposed it as unconstitutional. The discussion continued till 11.40 p.m., when the Chamber adjourned, no vote having been taken for want of a quorum.

SEPTEMBER 7. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — The Chamber rejected the bill from the Senate on martial law and passed in 2nd discussion the following substitute bill:—"Art.—The National Congress resolves to declare martial law for 10 days in the Federal Capital and in the city of Nichoroy. Within the above mentioned period the executive will extend this measure to any point in the republic at which the disturbance of public order may require it." An amendment of Deputy Matta Machado, guaranteeing the liberty of the press, the right of property, domiciliary inviolability and parliamentary immunities, obtained 31 votes, 57 deputies having voted against it. The bill could not be voted in 3rd discussion for want of a quorum, and Deputy Glycerio declared in the name of the government deputies, that unless the bill should be voted on the following day, they would resign their seats in Congress, thus dissolving Congress and leaving the President free to act as he thinks best.

SEPTEMBER 8. — *Senate*. — The Senate concluded the work of voting the currency bill. The bill on the registration of voters and for other purposes was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. The bill granting amnesty to the Goyaz revolutionists was also voted in 3rd discussion. Going into secret session, the Senate concurred in the bill from the Chamber of Deputies declaring martial law, 28 senators voting for the bill and 12 against it. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — The Chamber passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 77 to 35 the bill declaring martial law.

SEPTEMBER 9. — *Senate*. — The Senate voted a resolution for sitting on the following day. The bill fixing the pay of senators and deputies in the next Congress was voted in 3rd discussion. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Several deputies explained their vote on the bill declaring martial law. The bill increasing the pay of employés in the ministerial departments and others was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 10. — *Senate*. — Senator Monteiro de Barros said that, if he had been present when the vote on the bill declaring martial law was taken, he would have voted in its favor. — *Chamber of Deputies*. — Several deputies explained their action in regard to the bill declaring martial law.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Counterfeit nickel coins are in circulation in Itá, São Paulo.

It is reported that Col. Piragibe has gone to Rio Grande to confer with the federalists.

The governor of Espírito Santo has contracted with the Chargeurs Reunis company for 2,000 Portuguese immigrants.

The Pará municipal council has resolved to improve the sanitary condition of the city and to assist indigent people in case of necessity.

The telegrams from the states are all adhesive as usual. Some of them are very diplomatically worded, however.

Reports were current here on the 12th that the situation in Santos had become serious, but it has been impossible to obtain definite information.

The *Diario*, of Santos, says that the report of bodies and mattresses being washed ashore near that city, is not true. The sanitary authorities have made a careful search and can find no trace of them.

At Santos the cruiser *Centavo* has been scuttled by the crew and abandoned. The crew left in tow-boats.

The municipal council of the capital of Piahy is said to be collecting a tax on the pea-nut candy known as *pe de moleque*. A Piahy paper claims to have seen a receipt for 80 reis thus collected from a pea-nut candy-seller.

As all telegraphic communication with the provinces was suspended on the morning of the 6th, and as the mails have since been impeded and uncertain, we have but little to report under this head.

On the 12th the governor of S. Paulo telegraphed to the President of the republic stating that the law students had offered their services to the government and would leave on that day for Rio de Janeiro.

It is stated that on a plantation in the municipal district of Bananal, S. Paulo, an Italian made his appearance on the 3rd inst., saying that he was one of the passengers of the steamer *Carlo K.* and that he and some other passengers had made their escape from that vessel, obtaining permission to land by payment of a pound sterling. He says that the sufferings on board the steamer were horrible. The owner of the plantation, Dr. Pinto Torres, gave him assistance and sent him away.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual sports of the above club took place on Sunday, September 3rd. Unfortunately a strong southerly gale sprung up at eleven and completely spoilt a very good course that several energetic members had arranged before breakfast. Notwithstanding this, the sports were started just an hour after the time fixed, on rather a heavy and uneven beach, which accounts for some poor times.

Mr. Crowther-Smith won the "champion cup" with 18 points, Mr. Temple gaining 9, Mr. Fraser 8 and Mr. Richards 7.

The prizes were most graciously given by Mrs. Ford, the wife of our esteemed president.

The secretary in a few appropriate words presented Mrs. Ford, in the name of the club, with an album as a small token of respect and acknowledgment of the interest she had taken in the club's doings during the last year.

Throwing the cricket ball; open.—1st prize, electro-plated butter-dish; 2nd, 1 pair brushes. This was easily won by Mr. Fraser, 80 yds. 9 in., Mr. Haynes second.

100 yards; open.—1st prize, sugar basin and tongs; 2nd, two letter knives. This was the race of the day, Mr. Temple leading well to within 5 yards of home when Mr. Crowther-Smith flew past, winning by the smallest trifle. Time not taken.

Putting the weight; open.—Prize, ice pail and tongs. This was a complete walk-over for Mr. Fraser; 37 feet 8 1/2 in., Mr. Young second.

High jump; open.—1st prize, biscuit-box; 2nd, cigar and cigarette-case. Messrs. Crowther-Smith and Richards had a hard fight for this, but after 5 jumps at 4 feet 11 in., it was declared a tie. The ground was very bad for the take off. Height 4 feet 10 in.

Half mile; open.—1st prize, 7 piece carvers; 2nd, napkin-rings. Mr. Temple started at hundred yards speed but had to reduce when about half way, Mr. Crowther-Smith was then seen to be gradually but surely coming to the fore, winning by 3 yards.

Pole jump; open.—Prize, sugar and jam-spoons. Another walk-over for Mr. Fraser, 7 feet 2 in., Mr. Young second.

Marble race, 120 yards; open.—1st prize, claret jug; 2nd, sleeve-links. Mr. Crowther-Smith, first, 19 secs.; Mr. Richards, second.

Egg and spoon race; open.—Prize, cigar cabinet. Mr. Haynes arrived at the tape first but was disqualified, having dropped his egg. Prize awarded to Mr. Tweelie.

Long jump; open.—1st prize, crystal-salts; 2nd, meerschaum pipe. Mr. Richards, first, 15 feet 7 1/2 in.; Mr. Barton, second.

120 yards handicap; members only.—Mr. Crowther-Smith (scratch), first, 13 1/2 secs.; Mr. Temple (scratch), second.

Three-legged race; open.—Prize, breakfast cruets. Messrs. Young and Crossland romped in, in fine style.

Half mile; members only; handicap.—1st prize three dish; 2nd, sugar-sifter. Mr. Sell junr., 30 yards, had this easily in hand all through, 2 min. 33 secs.; Mr. Bolton, second.

Married men's race; 150 yards; handicap.—Prize, 3 piece deers-foot carvers. Mr. Lesser, 60 yards, tried hard for this, but the distance was too long, Mr. Born, 50 yards, winning easily.

Consolation race, 220 yards.—A walk-over for Mr. Skey.

RAILROAD NOTES

The passenger movement on the Central line the past two or three days has been very heavy, and much credit is due to the traffic manager for meeting the requirement with so little confusion.

On the 6th the baggage and *encomenda* office of the Central railway despatched only 11 packages weighing 215 kilos, and on the 7th only 247 packages, weighing 6,000 kilos. This shows how seriously the revolt has interfered with business.

The Corcovado railway carried 25,652 passengers last year. Its receipts were 44,393,900, and expenditures 61,088,495.

The total receipts of the Comde d'Eu railway last year amounted to 228,309,832, and the expenses in 182,491,892. The line has 141 kilometres under traffic.

LOCAL NOTES

-A lighter loaded with fruit, onions and potatoes was captured Tuesday by the insurgents.

-The *Atchafalco* arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th, going thence to Valou.

-Should the present situation continue, we will probably be unable to issue our regular number next week.

-It was reported on the 12th that the commander of the launch *Lucy* had been wounded by a ball fired from the navy-yard.

-The *Journal do Brasil* gives the deaths in this city last year as 18,996, which our colleague estimates to be at the rate of 33 1/2 per cent.

-The only telegrams published since the morning of the 6th are those furnished by the government in regard to adhesions.

-The prefect has given permission for the sale of vegetables without license in any part of the city. This is a favor which might well be continued.

-After a long interruption in the dispatch of coffee, arrangements were made at the Duas D. Pedro II Tuesday for the resumption of shipments.

-On the 5th inst. Bnao do Rio Apa was promoted to the rank of marshal, Gen. Baccalar to that of general of division and Gen. Francisco Carlos de Luz to that of brevet general of division.

-President Floriano Peixoto vetoed on the 4th inst. the bill regarding presidential elections. As we suspected, his principal objection is on account of the incompatibility imposed upon the candidacy of an acting President.

-It is stated that the fortress of Santa Cruz was visited on the 12th by the minister of interior, Senator Cunha Junior, Deputy Thomaz Bellina and Capt. Eduardo Silva, aide-de-camp of President Floriano Peixoto.

-By a decree of the 8th inst. Gen. Roberto Ferreira was appointed to the command of the national guard of this capital. This officer's record in Paraná and Pernambuco is already well known in this city.

-On the 9th inst. the *Journal do Brasil* gave as a genuine surprise by announcing that its editor-in-chief, Senator Ruy Barbosa, had gone to the River Plate. When, how and why, are still unanswered.

-The most sympathetic member of the community at this moment is the national hen. She has refused to attend to her legitimate business for anything like moderate prices, \$5000 per dozen eggs being frequently paid for her services.

-The *Pais* reports four accidents on Tuesday among the irregular troops called to the defence of the city. As a majority of them do not know very little about guns and are exceedingly careless in handling them, it is miraculous that more accidents have not occurred.

-On the 12th a meeting was held in Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. Speeches were made by João Clapp, Coelho Lisboa and Renato Carril. It is not stated what resolutions were adopted, but it is reported that the meeting adjourned in the midst of cheers for President Floriano Peixoto.

-There are four steamers in port with about a thousand cattle on board from the River Plate. As the steamers are under the French and English flags, the consignees have applied to the consuls of those two nations for protection in landing the stock.

-On the 13th fourteen congressmen reported for duty in the defence of the republic, but we looked in vain for the name of Aristides Lobo. The man who has been breathing fire and blood for so long a time should be consistent, if nothing else. We shall still hope to hear of Aristides at some post of honor and danger.

-The Sociedade de Hygiene offered to send a deputation on board the *Aquidaua* on Saturday to request permission for the port health authorities to continue their work of inspecting shipping arrivals. The President declined to permit the arrivals, however, stating that Santa Cruz had received orders to prohibit the entrance of vessels. On Sunday two or three ships were driven away.

-The *Journal do Commercio* of this morning contains only four pages and does not contain a word in regard to yesterday's incidents beyond publishing a manifesto from the President. We can not understand how a journalist could make so serious a blunder as to ignore such an occurrence simply because the government imposes restrictions. The government can not suppress history.

-The extreme demoralization which exists in the post-office will be seen from the fact that on the 9th the bulletin-board still exhibited the notice of the arrival of the *Esperanza* at Ilha Grande on the 6th and her sailing for this port on the 8th—nothing later. On the 14th the same bulletin announced the sailing of the *Woodsword* on the 12th, and the *Magdalena* on the 14th, although both steamers had left.

-On Saturday last as a small boat, carrying a large American flag, was coming ashore for the captain of the *James A. Simpson* at the Caes Pharois, it was fired upon by the shore forces, although it had only one sailor on board. The captain, who witnessed the outrage, at once went to the American consulate and entered a protest. He says that over twenty balls struck the boat. This may be amusing to Brazilians, but it will be costly if it is not stopped.

-The prefect of the city has published a notice declaring that he will cancel the licenses of all grocers that sell provisions for more than the following prices:—Rice, 400 reis per kilo; codfish, 1\$; lard, 2\$400; carne secca, 1\$200; farinha de mandioca, 1st quality, 400 reis per litro; 2nd quality, 320 rs.; 3rd quality, 240 rs.; 4th quality, 180 rs.; beans, 360 rs.; hercoons, 240 reis a bottle; bread, 600 reis per kilo; American salt pork, 2\$. Probably a half of the trade has already forfeited their licenses, for many grocers took advantage of the situation at the first appearance of danger.

-By a decree of the 8th inst. the resignation of Dr. Antonio Francisco de Paula Souza was accepted as minister of industry, and Dr. Joao Felipe Pereira was appointed to the vacancy. The new minister, as we have before said, is young and has had no experience in the administration of public affairs.

-The horses even seem to be imbued with the anarchical sentiments of the hour. As a squad of cavalry was passing our door yesterday, one of the horses suddenly gave a vicious kick and caught a poor fellow in the side, who happened to be passing at the moment. As we have before stated, we have most to fear from those who constitute themselves our friends.

-The municipal government received assurances from the Santa Cruz cattle merchants Tuesday that the work at the slaughter-house will go on regularly and that the price of beef will not be raised. The importers of cattle from the River Plate have also given the same assurance. The prefect called in a number of provision merchants on the 12th and required them to report their prices for necessities every day.

-It would be interesting to know how the naval revolt is to affect the Ilha Grande quarantine. If all the naval vessels are in revolt, how are those cholera-infected steamers arriving from Italy to be prevented from landing their passengers? We are, apparently, between the devil and the deep sea! The government announces that these steamers will not be permitted to enter this port, but this of course will not cover a landing at some point near Ilha Grande.

-As usual, the telegraph offices were all closed as soon as the authorities caught their breath on the 6th. Enough is known already, however, to advise the world that the navy has revolted, and the continued suppression of telegrams will be interpreted against the government. When the arch-witch wants to conceal himself, he hides his ugly head in the stool. As we go to press we learn that the restrictions have been removed from plain and commercial telegrams, political news and codes still being prohibited.

-While a launch of the naval school was engaged in the humane service of conveying water to Fort Villegaignon on the 9th inst., it was treated to a discharge of musketry from the brigands on shore, who have not yet learned to distinguish between friends and foes. Would it not be advisable for the government to place the shore guards under the command of officers who have just killed his judgment? Firing on friends, as in this case, and the foregoers, as in the case of the Italian and American boats, is hardly the wise thing to do. If we have more to fear from our friends than from our enemies, then our case is indeed desperate.

-In his letter to the *Diario Popular*, dated the 30th ult., Senator Aristides stated that he would vote in favor of declaring martial law on condition that it should be used for the "complete pacification" of the country. As for the Supreme Tribunal, he says that all its members but one are mere instruments of Wandenkoel's patrons, and that their sentence has one merit—It demonstrates the profound ignorance of these magistrates. As for the Senate, he says, "the majority of the votes for the amendment, that of Sr. Ruy, is a collection from ignorant fellows." It is to be feared that Aristides has a mighty poor opinion of those who do not agree with him.

BANQUET TO MR. CONGER.

On Saturday evening last the American merchants of this city gave a very enjoyable banquet at the Hotel Globo to the retiring United States Minister, Hon. E. H. Conger, as a mark of their warm appreciation of his character and services. About twenty persons sat down, and among them Minister Thomsson, Consul-General Townes and ex-Secretary Markell and the representatives of the *Journal do Commercio* and Rio News. In the absence of Mr. Kennedy, who had been selected as chairman, the banquet was presided over by Mr. Guerin.

Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the naval vessels on-ship and the occasional roar of their guns, the banquet passed as merrily as though it had fallen upon more peaceful times. When the toasts were proposed, Mr. Conger spoke eloquently and feelingly, in response to "Our Guest," of his three years' residence in this capital, of his relations with its American residents and of his hopes for the future of Brazil. Mr. Thomsson responded to "The United States of America," Mr. Townes to that of "American Commerce," and Mr. Markell to that of "Americans without any distinction." After these came the improprieties, which filled in the remainder of one of the pleasantest evenings that our small colony has experienced in many years.

BUSINESS NOTES

-On the morning of the 6th several lighters loaded with *carne secca*, including those having just received the cargo of the R. M. S. *Clyde*, were seized by the revolutionists. A lighter at the *tropiche* Orleans, with 250 bales of *carne secca*, was to be shipped on that day for a coast port, was also seized, a receipt being given for the stuff by Admiral Custodio de Mello.

-Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Belfast, have launched the steel screw steamer *Magellan*, which has been built for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. She is intended for their cargo service between Liverpool and the west coast ports of South America. Her gross tonnage is 3,580. She will have two masts, screw rigged, and will be provided with steam winllass, and also with steam windies and every facility for the rapid handling of cargo, and will be fitted with an electric light installation. The triple expansion engines for the *Magellan*, which have an indicated horse-power of 1,900, have also been constructed by the builders. The propeller will be of manganese bronze. This is the fifth steamer launched by Messrs. Harland & Wolff within the past eight months for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.—*Transport*, August 11th.

-The attempt of the director-general of the postoffice on the 6th to organize the employees of that public office into a volunteer military corps, to be incorporated with the Tirindentes battalion, can not be too severely condemned. The work of the postoffice is considered so necessary in all countries that postoffice clerks are generally exempted from drills, obligatory military service, etc., and this action is clearly prudent and just. No country, even in a time of danger, can afford to ignore or prejudice the interests of commerce and industry, for upon these depend the revenues of the state and the support of the people. As mail communications are an important factor in all business transactions, the staff necessary for them must be maintained. The director-general, therefore, is doing a very unpatriotic act in trying to force his men into service.

ASSOCIAÇÃO COMMERCIAL DES PAULO

At a General Meeting of the S. Paulo, merchants held on the 5th inst. the following were elected to serve on the first Board of Directors:

- João Briccola.
Charles Christern.
Otto Schlenboch.
Alexandre Thollier.
Polix Bloch.
Joseph William Mey.
Enidiao Falchi.
Alexandre Stelliano.
João Antonio Juliao.
Francisco Muller.
José Wettschinn.
Eduardo Kneuss.
Comde de S. Joaquim.
José Ignacio Pereira Lima.
José S. de Souto Minor.
Fernando d'Albuquerque.
Augusto C. Gonçalves Osorio.

Considering the increasing importance of S. Paulo as a commercial centre, an association of this description ought to be of great utility. The Board being international in composition it is to be hoped that politics will not be allowed to interfere with the successful working of such a worthy undertaking.

One of the first duties of the Directors will be the acquisition of a suitable building to serve as an Exchange. That effected, we trust that the association will at once devote itself to the study of those questions relating to commerce, taxation and transportation about which so much ignorance now prevails in this country. As a rule the commercial associations of other countries are strictly confined to rights, duties, and their recommendations always command respect. We trust that it will be the good fortune of the S. Paulo association to hold a similar position in this country.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, September 14th, 1893. Includes rates for Brazilian milled gold, U.S. dollars, and London exchange rates.

EXCHANGE.

September 7.—The market opened fairly steady with the Banco Nacional still drawing for "spot" money, on bankers at 12 1/2, and the London and River Plate Bank as lead office at the same rate. Early in the afternoon the same was that the Banco Nacional was not drawing freely, and money commenced to come out, and later the Brasilianische Bank, that had posted 12 1/2, retired and the market became weak. During the no money 12 1/2 was reported in commercial sterling for near delivery and 12 1/2 for October, but just before the close the banks refused to draw at 12, and commercial paper found money at this rate. There was very little doing at 12-12 1/2 for bank and at the same extremes for commercial sterling, and unless the fact that the Royal Mail steamer closed, and forced unwilling takers into the market the decline at the close must be accepted as a further proof that sentiment is still hanging over the market. S. ventres closed with buyers at 20-20 1/2, sellers at 20 1/2.

September 6.—It is reported that the decline yesterday was caused by political and not economic causes. The former consisted of a part of the naval force in the harbor and the nomination by it to the Vice-president of the Republic to resign, was known to a favored few in the exchange market yesterday, and brought down rates. Today the banks posted no rates, but business was done in bank sterling at the extremes of from 12 1/2 in the morning to 12 1/2 in the afternoon, repeated paper found takers at 11 1/2 and 1 1/2 and commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of 12 1/2 to 12 1/2, and the "slump" in the exchange, soot the market, was not so great as yesterday. At the close there was a rather better feeling, and the banks were drawing more or less freely at 12 1/2, with commercial sterling 12 1/2 at 12 1/2-12 1/2. There were buyers for speculators at 20-20 1/2, but no sellers.

September 7.—Holiday.

September 8.—Church holiday.

September 9.—There were still no official rates, and the market was virtually at a stand-still. In the morning there was something done in bank sterling at 12 1/2, which rate was gradually raised to 12 1/2, and this ruled at the Banco Nacional, when the banks closed their doors at about 1 p.m. Some trifling transactions in repeated paper were also reported at 12 1/2, but there was nothing done in commercial sterling. There was no Boisa.

September 11.—About mid-day the Banco Nacional posted 12 1/2 on London, before which business had been reported in bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/2 and in commercial at 12 1/2 also. In the early afternoon that market stalled and business was reported in bank sterling at 12 1/2, with even 12 1/2, meant and, and in repeated paper at 11 1/2, but just before the close rates fell off again, and the day closed with the banks' doors at 12 1/2, and money offered at 12 1/2. Next by all the business done during the day was "against cover," for which the banks charged 1/2, and as the supply of commercial sterling was very small, this "cover" was to a great extent repeated paper. The extremes during the day were 12 1/2-12 1/2 for bank sterling, 12 1/2-12 1/2 for repeated paper and 11 1/2-12 1/2 for commercial sterling. There were buyers no sellers of sovereigns at the Boisa.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA LIMITED

Table showing Capital, paid up, and Reserve Fund for The British Bank of South America Limited.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1892

Table showing Assets: Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.

Table showing Liabilities: Capital, Deposits in account current, without interest, do do paid up, do do fixed maturity and by bills, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st September, 1893.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Meyer, Manager, Thomas Scott, actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Table showing Capital, paid up, and Reserve Fund for London and River Plate Bank, Limited.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE 30th MARCH, 1892

Table showing Assets: Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.

Table showing Liabilities: Declared capital of this branch, Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1893.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, H. A. de Litta, Manager, F. S. Todd, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table showing Capital, paid up, and Reserve Fund for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1893

Table showing Assets: Capital, uncalled, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, current accounts, etc.

Table showing Liabilities: Capital, uncalled, Deposits in account current, without interest, do do paid up, do do fixed maturity, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd September, 1893.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager, N. J. Harding, actg. Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31st, 1893.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Guaranteed accounts, Bills receivable, etc. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits with fixed maturity, etc.

E. & O. E. Bottger-Nielsen, Directors.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for September 4th and 5th, including Apolices, National, and various bank shares.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th September, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee—The two holidays, marked in the calendar, and the result of the Brazilian fleet, that transported on the afternoon of the 5th have produced a combination of circumstances which the coffee market could not resist.

Telegraphic communications in which Santos has been suspended and the mail advices that we have received only reach the 6th, or before the political occurrences were known in that market.

Table showing shipments during the week for Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate and West Coast, and Coastwise.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessels cleared with coffee, including dates and destinations like Antwerp, Mediterranean, and Genoa.

Receipts during the past week have been 35,332 bags, against 44,537 bags for the preceding week and 53,419 bags for the week before.

The Custom House was closed to business on Saturday and no change was reported in the facts of 18177 per kilogramme, neither were any official quotations furnished by the Board of Exchanges.

Table showing types of coffee and their prices per arroba.

New York list of coffee and other goods.

Table listing various goods like Rosin, Coal, and Cement with their respective prices and market status.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from various sources like Santos, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

Imports.

The past week included two holidays—Thursday and Friday—and a rev. of the navy. Under such abnormal circumstances it will hardly cause surprise that the markets have been more or less demoralized, and that quotations may be considered unreliable, at least to a certain extent.

Flour—Receipts have been 250 bags, or 125 lbs, per Cidade do Porto and 3,000 bags, or 4,500 lbs, per Gólvizara, from the River Plate. The market has advanced sharply, and is reported firm and advancing at the quotations we give below.

Table listing various import items like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, and others with their respective quantities and prices.

White Pine—The Virginia L. Starbuck has arrived from New-York, but nothing is reported as regards the lumber by her, and the market continues nominal.

Swedish Pine—Receipts have been 1,124 doz per Jacob Kaserer from Abo and 269 doz, per Hesperia from Memel. Both of these cargoes are on order, and the quotations are still nominal.

Rosin—Receipts have been 47,354 cases per Hesperia a large part of which was re-declared. No quotations are furnished in consequence of the uncertainty in the markets.

Lard—There have been no receipts and all quotations are nominal.

Rice—The only receipts are 100 bags per steamer via Europe, and no quotations are furnished us to day.

Codfish—Receipts are 2,023 cases per Amazonas and the San Nicolas has also arrived, both from Hamburg. Quotations are nominally unchanged at 42,800—45,000 for Canadian tins, and 25,000—28,000 for Norwegian cases, but there is nothing doing.

Bran—Receipts nil. The bran per Cidade do Porto reported in our last was sold at about 5500 per 20 skils, and brokers now quote at 6500.

Indian Corn—The receipts are 4,372 bags per Cidade do Porto, but no quotations, but dealers quote River Plate corn at 5500—6000 per bag, and native corn at 8500—8800, all of which are probably under sellers' ideas.

Soyas—Receipts nil and quotations quite nominal.

Turpentine—Receipts are 350 cases per Warrior from New York, and last quotations were 320—350 rs per kilogramme.

Rosin—The Warrior brought 375 lbs, from New York. Prices are nominal, and the last furnished were 12500—225 per lb, according to marks.

Coal—The Samaritide from Newcastle and Serwa from Greenock have arrived, but the manifests are not available.

Cement—Receipts nil, and the market is reported nominal in the absence of business.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 4. Arrived—Nor bk Jacob Kaserer; 518 tons; Carlsen; 72 ds; pine to order.

SEPTEMBER 5. Arrived—Portuguese bk Santa Cruz; 123 tons; Pata; 49 ds; sundries; J. A. G. Santos & Co.

SEPTEMBER 6. Arrived—New York—bk Virginia L. Starbuck; 432 tons; Bennet; 53 ds; sundries to order.

SEPTEMBER 7. Arrived—Newcastle—Nor bk Samaritide; 437 tons; Ellingsen; 53 ds; coal to order.

SEPTEMBER 8. Arrived—Gambrook—bk Serwa; 1275 tons; Allan; 56 ds; coal to Gas company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 4. Kingston—N. bk Gomara; 429 tons; Isfer; ballast. Onoro—Port bk Margaria; 337 tons; Silva; sundries.

SEPTEMBER 5. GASPÉ—De schr Onny Billy; 119 tons; Turner; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 7. New Zealand—Fr bk Samaritide; 1113 tons; Whitton; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 8. Mossoro—Nor bk Marie Berner; 274 tons; T. messen; do. —Nor bk Dana; 316 tons; Just; do.

SEPTEMBER 9. GASPÉ—Fr bk Serwa; 1275 tons; Allan; 56 ds; coal to order. —Fr bk 85; 129 tons; Haquid; do.

SEPTEMBER 10. Palmworth Fr. bk—Ger bk Insel; 192 tons; Spillmann; salted hides.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PISAGUA—Fr ship Cardiganshire; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio, including ship names, agents, and destinations like Hamburg, London, and various ports.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FALLING SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1893.

Table listing falling sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, arrival dates, and consigners.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 6th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Categorized into RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MISCELLANEOUS, and MILLS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserves, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Name, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from institutions like Credito Real do Brazil and Credito Rural e Intencional.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Caixoa and Nac. Navegacao Costeira.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Alianca, Atalaya, and others.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies like Alagoas, Cabo Frio, and others.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alianca, America Fabril, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agricola e Com. do Brazil, Agriola de Parapanama, and others.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. LAMPORT & HOLT LINE INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. New York:

Wordsworth 10th .. Hevelius 17th .. Galileo 24th .. Dalton 31st ..

Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers. Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers. New Orleans.

Bessel 10th Sep. Nasmyth 25th .. Valparaiso, Callao and other West Coast Ports:

Caxton 25th Sep. Antwerp & London Horrox 19th Sep. Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Biela 10th Sep. Galileo 17th .. Cuyvet 24th .. Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers. Antwerp & London Horrox 10th Sep.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893. Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Magdalena, Tamar, Fernando, and Trent.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL. Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Orcana 25th Sep. Iberia 1st Oct. These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON. Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruahine 25th Sep. Kaikoura 1st Oct. These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The ORIGINAL and Genuine bears the Signature, thus: Lea & Perrins. LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cruse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON. HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks. Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen—United States

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents. Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO. Steamship Agents. ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

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